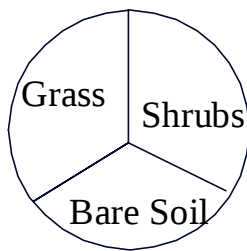




THE COVEY HEADQUARTERS

Volume 7 Issue 3 Fall 2008

This newsletter is aimed at cooperators and sportspeople in Missouri to provide information on restoring quail. This is a joint effort of the Missouri Department of Conservation, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, and University of Missouri Extension. If you would like to be removed from this mailing list or have suggestions for future articles please contact jeff.powelson@mdc.mo.gov or 816-232-6555 x122 or write to the address shown.



The name of this newsletter is taken from an old concept.....that a quail covey operates from a headquarters (shrubby cover). If the rest of the covey's habitat needs are nearby, a covey should be present. We are encouraging landowners to manage their quail habitat according to this concept. Use **shrubs** as the cornerstone for your quail management efforts. Manage for a **diverse grass, broadleaf weed and legume mixture and provide bare ground** with row crops, food plots or light disking **right next to** the shrubby area.

Predators—Is it time for quail hunters to ‘whack ‘em and stack ‘em?’

Tom Dailey, Resource Scientist, Columbia, MO

Quail Unlimited's national convention hit Springfield Missouri last summer, and a feature was predator research and management. This movement began in 1998, at another QU national convention in Springfield, when researchers from Tall Timbers Research Station (TTRS) in Northern Florida reported on favorable quail response in a predator control study in several Southeastern states. The 2008 meeting featured the final results of a 7-year study of intensively-managed quail 'plantations' involving the University of Georgia, USDA-Wildlife Services, Auburn University, and Tall Timbers, and was presented by Dr. William Palmer (TTRS). Also, on-the-ground predator removal was covered by Florida wildlife consultant Brad Mueller. These Southeasterners are on the cutting edge of predator management, so let's consider the application of their approach to the Midwest.

Southeastern Plantation Approach

The approach developed on the study's plantations is similar to integrated pest management used by farmers to control bugs. For quail, integrated *predator* management involves thorough understanding of quail, other prey species (for example, rodents), nest predators and other predators (for example, raptors). Connections among different species of prey and predators are known as a food web. Food-web connections are complex because they change from place-to-place, and over time. Raccoons might be the major nest predator for a few years, and then it might be snakes for awhile, then the snakes might shift to rodents and away from eating many quail, and on and on. Because of this complexity, few researchers or managers have a good understanding of the effects of predator control. Dr. Palmer and his colleagues have conducted one of the most thorough predator studies to date, and they have devised an approach, based on regular monitoring of predators and quail, to determine *if* and *when* predator reductions are needed. They have observed marked increases in quail in some years. For integrated predator management to work, a manager needs to *know* (1) that predators are limiting quail production, (2) which predators are doing the damage, (3) how removing specific predator species will affect non-target predators (for example snakes, raptors and non-target mammals), and (4) how quail will respond (other limiting factors, for example, drought, could diminish the quail response). Once these phenomena are understood, regular monitoring of quail and predators is needed for making decisions about management. With this plantation-style state-of-the art predator management is it time for Midwest quail enthusiasts to target predators? The issue can be couched in this context: Predator Control—Should We? Could We? Would We?

Should we control predators?

What role does predation play in the growth and sustainability of a quail population? Across many studies of ground-nesting birds--quail, turkeys, ducks, song birds--several facts have emerged: (1) predation is the major cause of *annual* losses of ground-nesting birds; (2) birds have adapted to these high annual losses by their high reproductive potential (for example through reneating and promiscuous mating); and (3) diminishing habitat is the primary cause of the long-term quail population decline, with predation playing a secondary role. The key here is to not confuse the *fact* of predation with the *effect* of predation--many quail die each year, but the species has adapted to high annual losses via a tremendous reproductive capacity.

If we removed predators would we have more quail for hunting? In the food web there are many species connected to quail, everything from fire ants to coyotes. Dr. Palmer and his colleagues have taught us that you need to know which predators are most responsible for losses of quail nests. And because of the complexity of predator-prey food webs, there is no 'one-size fits all' approach to predator management--the list of predators that might need to be controlled will change from county-to-county, state-to-state, and year-to-year. Without specific information about the predator situation in your area, predator removal could be unnecessarily expensive, ineffective and even harmful to quail.

Predator removal harmful to quail? Two reports at the Fifth National Quail Symposium in Texas concluded that removal of coyotes and bobcats could increase predation on quail by more serious nest predators such as fox, skunks, raccoons, snakes, etc. Without thorough understanding of predator-prey relationships in your area, you could actually have fewer quail with predator control.

Predator removal ineffective? The wildlife research literature is full of examples where predator control did not benefit prey species. The most recent published study (by Dr. Palmer, in the Wildlife Society Bulletin), in North Carolina, concluded that it was more economical to manage habitat than to try to control predators. Dr. Palmer concluded that removing only mammalian predators may not be effective because snakes and non-target predator species might take more quail.

On the other hand, there are studies and on-the-ground management that demonstrate that predator control can increase prey abundance, given adequate knowledge and effort. This level of understanding and effort (funding) has been *partially* achieved with the Southeastern plantation study.

Could we control predators?

The level of knowledge and trapping expertise that exists on Southeastern quail plantations and Northern Great Plains waterfowl production areas is not common in the Midwest. Further, it is unlikely that such a level of predator control capacity will develop in the Midwest, partly because bobwhites are not as 'valuable' in this part of the country (for example there is little demand for quail hunting leases). Thus, there is less incentive for "quail at any cost." And predator management can be very costly, up to \$30,000 per year on some plantations.

Even if the quail/predator food web in the Midwest was well understood (a \$1 million dollar series of studies), regular monitoring of quail and predator abundance, and the trapping itself would be very expensive. Large-scale predator removal, say a township or county, is impractical and cost prohibitive. On the other hand, predator removal at the farm level is more feasible. The North Carolina study, however, concluded that the quail increases they saw were not worth the cost of trapping. They trapped every year for 3 years and focused their effort on spring, when pelts have no value. Trapping often has to be done after the regular trapping season, when pelts have no value, and very likely every year, to remove highly productive and mobile predators.

A pragmatic predator management approach for the Midwest, where furbearer pelts are valuable, is to maximize removal during legal trapping and hunting seasons. Expectations for a higher quail population, however, are a shot in the dark, partly because snakes are a major nest predator in the Midwest. Thank goodness snakes are kept somewhat in check by one of the quail hunters' friends, the red-tailed hawk! Beyond eating snakes, hawks benefit quail hunters further by reinforcing the hold/freeze behavior of quail.

Would we control predators?

In my opinion there are few Midwest state agencies that would support control of predators so that hunters could have more quail. Some Southeastern states have classified furbearers as vermin, allowing trapping during spring, when pelts have no commercial value. In the Midwest, where furbearer pelts have high economic

and cultural value, trappers would take a dim view of such a vermin status, and state regulations typically do not allow removal during the spring.

Whether or not predator control is one of your management tools is a personal decision, within the bounds of each state's laws. It is clear that the effects on quail populations of predator control are unpredictable in many situations. Perhaps a landowner's or hunter's time would be better spent on habitat work. Dr. Palmer and his colleagues emphasize the priority of habitat management over predator control. If your land has been approved by a biologist as having perfectly suitable habitat, then a more effective approach to increasing quail is to work with your neighbors and conservation organizations to improve habitat at a larger scale.

The opportunities for hunters and landowners to contribute to quail restoration on a large scale are unparalleled right now. For the first time in the history of quail management the species is getting national attention via the Northern Bobwhite Conservation Initiative and the USDA Farm Bill. This focus has resulted from a scientifically sound and socially acceptable management approach--habitat restoration and management. This level of effort is possible because many species benefit from the habitats created, and thus many partners, including non-game organizations, have collaborated. Predator control to favor game animals, on the other hand, is not broadly accepted by the public or resource agencies.

In conclusion, the more we all keep our focus on habitat restoration and management, and avoid the distraction of practices such as predator control, the greater will be the number of quail to hunt each fall. We will be benefiting numerous other wildlife species in the process, making the world a better place to live.

Field Border Success in Southeast Missouri

Tim Kavan, Private Land Conservationist, New Madrid, MO

Success stories are popping up left and right in Southeast Missouri since the passing of the Conservation Security Program (CSP) in 2004. We have heard how quail numbers on roadside surveys have increased over 200%. We have heard that the number of coveys located and the number of birds in a covey have increased substantially. But the following story I am going to share with you is one that not very many people have heard recently.

Denver Wolford is a farmer in New Madrid County. He operates around 1400 acres of farm ground in which 1000 of those acres are enrolled in the CSP. Denver established over 39,000 linear feet of wildlife-friendly field borders and 30 acres of unharvested grain as a result of the program! The diversity of wildlife on Denver's farms is amazing. Last fall for instance my stepson and I were invited to a dove hunt one evening. As we walked to the hunting area we flushed a covey of quail. Then the two boys attempted to knock down a bird or two and my stepson brought a strange looking bird to me to identify. To my surprise it was a White-winged Dove! Later that year I received a report that a portion of Denver's unharvested grain was flooded and Denver and his son enjoyed the benefits of some pretty good duck hunts after school. Then in June of this year, as I was walking along side a field border trying to determine what management technique was needed to promote the NWSG's and forbs, I flushed a bird. It flew about a hundred yards and lit into an adjacent wheat field then another one flushed and did the same. After all the birds finished flying into the wheat field I think I counted around 18. But something caught my eye when these birds flushed and flew. They didn't act or fly like little quail. Then after I visited the unharvested grain strip adjacent to the field border I flushed another bird. It was not a quail it was a hen pheasant. There were nearly 20 little pheasants in and around that field border!

I would also like to share with you another interesting upland bird species I stumbled onto in New Madrid County. The first week of July, I along with an NRCS soil conservation technician made a site visit to a CSP field border. Upon inspection of the NWSG's and forbs that were present in the field border, I heard a strange noise coming from a fencerow behind me. I turned my head to catch a glimpse of whatever was making that new/forgotten sound and I located an adult scissor-tailed flycatcher perched on a single tree in the field border. I have only seen scissor-tailed flycatchers in portions of Southwest Missouri.

The past two years have been some trying times for wildlife in Southeast Missouri. They have had to fight two week-long flood events in September and January, followed by a hard freeze in April, and another flood that lasted from February to June. I strongly believe we would not be telling these stories if it weren't for CRP and

CSP field borders and unharvested grain. There is wildlife scattered throughout Southeastern Missouri that hasn't had wildlife for years. Field borders and unharvested grain contribute greatly to this sprawl. I for one believe that unharvested grain might have been the savior during the last flood event. I actually saw several deer eating soybeans that were in six inches of water.

After Denver and I went over this article we briefly discussed the CSP and other Farm Bill programs. I asked Denver if the field borders would have been there if it was not for the attractiveness of the contracts. He said "I have left idle areas for turn rows, but not entire field borders. I am planning on leaving most of the field borders and unharvested grain that I have control of after the contract expires just because of the added benefit for wildlife." Stories like these make me appreciate what I do for the Missouri Department of Conservation. I really enjoy listening to landowners give me reports like this. The reports have steadily come in since I began working for MDC in April 2007.

"EXCERPTS FROM THE PAST"

Jeff Powelson, Private Land Conservationist, St. Joseph, MO

A SIMPLE AND ECONOMICAL METHOD OF PRODUCING "REFUGE COVER" FOR QUAIL!

"Perhaps nothing is more evident from the studies of the Cooperative Quail Investigation, or the later work of our Association, than the absolute necessity for ample and well distributed cover of a type that offers secure haven to quail when pursued by their enemies, principally the so-called "Blue Darters" (Cooper's and Sharp-shinned Hawks). These "Darters" take a heavy toll during the fall, winter and early spring months in the Southeast: the Cooper's hawk or big "Blue Darter" harries the game birds to a certain extent all the year around.

For a given tract of quail ground to produce its maximum number of quail, it is essential that a year around food supply occur in close proximity to high grade "refuge" cover all over the area. This is because any quail startled by a "Darter" over two hundred yards from such cover is almost invariably caught, these game birds being incapable of sustained flight, though quick enough on the start, and fast for a short distance as we all well know. Instinctively knowing their danger quail only feed at greater distances from refuge when forced to do so by scarcity of nearby food. This means of course, that only a portion of the quail food produced on the average preserve can be safely utilized by the birds, and explains why vast acreages in the aggregate of otherwise good quail ground remain unproductive."

Respectfully submitted, Herbert L. Stoddard, Director
Cooperative Quail Study Association
Sherwood Plantation December 1933.
The Cooperative Quail Study Association
Miscellaneous Publication No. 1
Tall Timbers Plantation
Tallahassee, Florida

Yes, that is correct, 1933, these and many other excerpts from the past tell the same story as the common quail biologist of today. Although terms and wordage has changed the issue remains the same as 75 years ago. We have stressed the woody or shrubby component in almost every issue of this newsletter and will most certainly continue to do so. Our management terms today are Edge Feathering, Chop and Drop, and Plum Thickets. What ever the Generational terminology, the message stays the same. Keep an eye out for this new section in each issue of what the Past can tell us. Today's Biologists and Conservationists aren't coming up with this info on our own. We learn a lot from the sweat of the ones before us. Good Luck with your Refuges. **Habitat is the Key!**

Quail-Friendly Plants of the Midwest

MU Extension has made available, for free download, *Quail-Friendly Plants of the Midwest*. This guide is designed to help landowners identify quail-friendly plants so they can evaluate how habitat is responding to their management efforts. It includes over 50 grass, wildflower, and woody species that quail use for food and cover. The guide is located at the following web address -

<http://extension.missouri.edu/explore/miscpubs/mp0903.htm>

Quail Focus Areas – Targeting private land habitat work

Aaron P. Jeffries, Upland Game Coordinator, Jefferson City, MO

Our farm in central Missouri is an island of good quail habitat. Over the past five years we have gradually devoted most of our 140 acre farm to quail. Today, the property is a mix of old fields, CRP buffers and row crops. It is darn good quail habitat (at least in my opinion). Unfortunately, our farm is surrounded by an ocean of poor quail habitat (mostly forest and intensively used fescue pasture).

The past five years we have increased the amount of good quail habitat by enrolling CRP buffers, edge feathering, and planting shrubs. We routinely plant food plots, conduct prescribed burns, and strip disk grass fields to maintain quality habitat. The most significant habitat accomplishment was in 2004 when we converted about 30 acres of cedar and locust “forest” with a fescue understory into quail habitat.

Before we did all the habitat work, we had 1 or 2 coveys on the farm. By 2006 we had 4 or 5 coveys and several rabbits. We thought 2007 would be even better, but something happened. In 2007, we only had two coveys on the farm. The habitat was still good, but the birds weren't there. What happened?

Thinking back, we had several major weather events in 2006 and 2007. We had the December 2006 snowstorm (16 inches), January 2007 ice storm (6 inches of ice), and the Easter freeze. Summer brought heavy June rains and unbearable August heat – a time when most quail are nesting. While we still heard and saw quail on the farm, it wasn't until we completed fall whistle counts that we realized quail weren't going to be abundant on our farm. Not surprising, research has shown that quail populations are closely tied to weather extremes and population declines can sometimes be expected following major weather events.

Even in the good old days, quail populations were often lower a year or two following major winter storms or heavy summer rains. The weather we had in 2006-2007 is a perfect example of what weather can do to quail populations from one year to the next. Today, changes in quail populations may be even more drastic after weather events because of the limited amount of good quail habitat on the landscape. In some cases it may take a few years for quail to respond to habitat improvements or to recover from major weather events in areas with only scattered islands of good quail habitat. So what is a landowner to do?

One strategy the Department of Conservation is promoting is to create large areas of suitable habitat across many farms. Biologists recommend having large areas of good habitat (1,500 to 10,000 acres) to sustain a population and to avoid sharp declines following catastrophic weather events. Having large areas of quality habitat will allow quail to expand into new areas with good habitat and maintain a population following catastrophic weather events.

Private landowners with small properties shouldn't be discouraged from improving their farm for quail. In fact, good quail habitat management will benefit many wildlife species. What we all have are neighbors who might be interested or are already managing their property for quail. In fact, throughout Missouri there are places where several landowners are working together to restore quail habitat, and as a result, have seen a significant increase in quail densities. The department and conservation partners have noticed too.

In 2004, the department established private land Quail Focus Areas throughout the state with input from landowners and conservation partners. The purpose of establishing quail focus areas is to show a landscape improvement in quail densities. Focus areas were identified in areas where several landowners are already managing for quail, near conservation areas with good quail habitat, and/or where conservation partners have expressed an interest in quail management. The goal is to show a fast response to landscape-level habitat improvements. The plan has been for department staffs to target landowners within these focus areas by marketing quail management and then providing technical and financial assistance to those landowners interested. In the meantime, staff continue to work with landowners outside focus areas by providing technical and financial assistance to help these landowner's meet their resource objectives.

By 2007, several focus areas had gotten off to a great start. Quail Focus Areas in Cass, Caldwell, Carroll, Dekalb, Knox, Lawrence, Monroe, Saline, Scott, Howell, and Wright Counties are seeing an increase in quail densities because of widespread landowner interest. Other focus areas having some success too. In 2008,

department biologists took a close look at the existing Quail Focus Areas and redefined boundaries, and in some cases created new focus areas to better target resources and staff time.

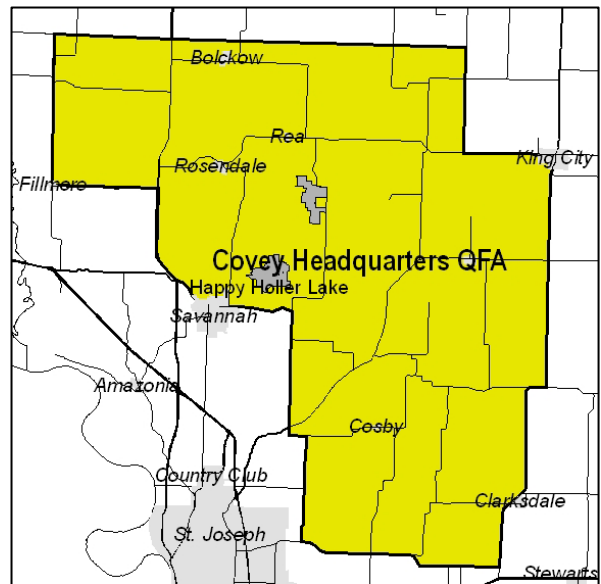
Today, there are 34 Quail Focus Areas located throughout the state. Many focus areas are around 30,000 acres in size, but some are even larger because of wide-spread landowner interest and success. Within focus areas, staffs have been working with landowners to improve quail habitat by providing technical and financial assistance. Landowners and conservation partners are also spreading the news about Quail Focus Areas and the benefits of habitat management. Success will come one farm at a time. Every little bit helps! We will highlight two focus areas in each newsletter over the next year.

COVEY HEADQUARTERS QUAIL FOCUS AREA

County: Andrew/Buchanan/DeKalb **Size:** 239,983 acres

Person to Contact: Jeff Powelson, Private Land Conservationist 816-364-3662, ext. 122

Focus Area Facts: Started in 2003, the Covey Headquarter Focus Area was one of the first focus areas in the state. Landowners and farmers within the focus area are using CRP, mid-contract management and various other cost share programs to restore quail habitat. Popular practices include edge feathering, CP33 – “Field Borders” and prescribed burning. Volunteers from the Heartland Chapter Quail Unlimited have been active in assisting the landowners and MDC staff with completing annual fall whistle counts to monitor quail responses to habitat management. MDC, QU, SWCD, NRCS and FSA staff have hosted an annual focus area field day since 2003. Department staff have set several goals for the focus area related to converting and better managing CRP grasslands, establishing new habitat, holding workshops and fall whistle counts. Centered in the Covey Headquarters Quail Focus Area is Happy Holler Conservation Area, a designated Quail Emphasis Area. This conservation area is being intensively managed for northern bobwhite and is a good place to visit to see good quail habitat.

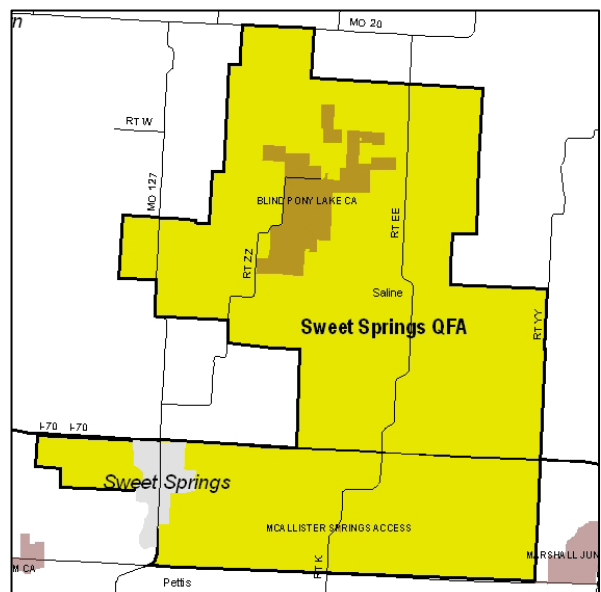


SWEET SPRINGS QUAIL FOCUS AREA

County: Saline **Size:** 42,821 acres

Person to Contact: Brent Vandeloecht, Private Land Conservationist (660) 886-7447, ext. 112

Focus Area Facts: Cooperators in the Sweet Springs Area have been very active in CP33 (a Continuous Conservation Reserve Program practice dedicated to improving cropland edges for quail). Most folks make their living farming and they see CP33 as a way to incorporate wildlife habitat into a successful farming operation. Most cooperators attend either the local Quail Forever banquet or the Gary Pointer Chapter Quail Unlimited banquet in Marshall each year. Landowners have been using a variety of cost share programs to improve habitat conditions for northern bobwhite in the focus area, especially cost share for edge feathering to create woody and escape cover. Blind Pony Conservation Area is the centerpiece to the focus area and Department of Conservation staff are working to manage the area for northern bobwhite. Staff would like to improve several hundred acres of quail habitat in the focus area by 2012 and continue fall whistle count surveys.



Want to find more quail on public land?

Special quail hunts set for Cover Prairie C.A. and Davidson-Paris W. A.

To improve your chance of finding quail on public land, the Missouri Department of Conservation restricts hunting pressure on select Conservation Areas. On two areas in Howell County, public use is limited to a handful of days, and only one hunting party each of those days. MDC is accepting applications for special quail hunts on the Dan and Maureen Cover Prairie Conservation Area and the Carrick W. Davidson- Robert G. Paris Wildlife Area, both near West Plains. There will be 18 hunts on Cover Prairie C.A. and 8 hunts on Davidson-Paris W.A. Each successful applicant will be allowed to take three other hunters, and they will have the area to themselves. Each party will be allowed to take four quail. To apply for these special hunts, contact: Missouri Department of Conservation, Special Quail Hunts, 551 Joe Jones Blvd., West Plains, MO 65775 or call 417-256-7161. All applicants must include the area on which they wish to hunt, the applicants name, permanent mailing address, phone number and the names of no more than three additional people who will be in the hunting party. No person's name may be listed on more than two permits. Applications will be accepted Sept. 1 thru Sept. 30. Successful applicants will be notified by Oct. 15.

Census the Quail on your Property this fall

Fall quail whistling counts should be conducted in October. The maximum distance a quail whistle can be heard is 800 yards, but on average, 547 yards is the limit, so space listening points 1,000 yards apart. With a 547-yard listening radius, you are theoretically hearing quail in a 194-acre circle around you. If trees or topography limit your ability to hear quail whistling 547 yards away, listening stations can be closer together. Put listening stations on ridgetops to maximize the area you survey each morning. Permanently mark each listening station so they can be used every year. Listen only on calm and clear mornings starting 45 minutes before sunrise during the last 3 weeks of October. Listen until about 10 minutes before sunrise. Generally you will not hear the familiar "bobwhite" during the fall calling period. The covey call is a clear load whistle vocalized as "koi-lee." Listen carefully because the call typically lasts only 30 seconds. For best results, be consistent in the way you collect the data. Keep track of all data and keep it on file for year-to-year comparison. To learn more about fall whistle counts visit <http://mdc.mo.gov/landown/wild/quail/fallcount.htm> The website includes a survey form and recordings of quail calls.

Build it and they will come...

Bates County landowner Bob McKenzie decided 2 years ago to convert his 35 acre brome hayfield to something that would be more wildlife friendly and require fewer inputs. Working with the PLC for his county, Bob used herbicide to kill the brome, then planted a diverse native grass/forb mix over most of the acreage. In addition, he has begun disking to enhance brood cover and produce important wild foods, edgefeathering and shrub planting to create covey headquarters, and prescribed burning to manage early successional habitat. Bob is happy to report that during the past two summers he has heard numerous 'bob-white' calls all over his property, where before he rarely heard any.

Youth Quail and Pheasant Season

To provide more opportunities for hunters ages 6 through 15, the Conservation Commission has established a youth-only quail and pheasant season. Both seasons take place Oct. 25-26, 2008. Youths who are not hunter education certified must hunt in the immediate presence of a properly licensed and hunter education certified adult. Adults may assist youths, **BUT THE ADULT MAY NOT HUNT** quail or pheasant. The quail season takes place statewide. The pheasant season will be held in the north zone only. The north zone is defined as north of Interstate 70 and also in the portion of St. Charles County south of Interstate 70. Take advantage of this opportunity to get someone from the next generation interested in the thrills of quail hunting behind a pointing dog!

Mark Your Calendars

Fall Covey Count Workshop – Saturday Sept. 27, 2008 The Missouri Department of Conservation will host a workshop to instruct landowners on how to conduct October quail covey counts on their farm. The workshop will be held at the **Poosey Conservation Area** in Livingston Co. 13 miles northwest of Chillicothe. Participants meet at **6 AM** sharp at the **Watchable Wildlife Parking area** south of Hwy A (lot 18 on the Poosey CA map). Participants will start the morning off with a practical exercise and then move indoors for a short classroom session. The workshop will conclude by 9 AM. For further information and to **RSVP** by September 24th contact Private Land Conservationist Scott Roy at 660-359-5685 ext.114.

Covey Headquarters Landowner Field Day – Saturday Oct. 4, 2008 Learn how to conduct whistle counts, the finer points of CRP management, and prescribed burning. The field day will take place south of St. Joseph in Buchanan County. Contact Jeff Powelson at 816-364-3664 ext. 122 or e-mail at jeff.powelson@mdc.mo.gov for directions and details about the field day.

Fall Covey Headquarters Calendar

September

Burn native warm-season grass plantings to set-back the grass and encourage wildflowers
Till firebreaks and new food plots prior to the onset of wet weather
Seed wheat, barley, or rye into tilled firebreaks or food plots

October

Spray brome and fescue along fencelines, field edges, and under shrub thickets after a killing frost
Conduct quail whistle counts on calm, clear mornings
Disk your CRP acres now through Dec. 31 to promote annual weeds for quail
Spray CRP cool-season grasses now through Dec. 1

November

Spray native warm-season grass plantings for invading brome and fescue after a killing frost
Prepare ground for spring tree and shrub plantings
Order your covey headquarter shrubs (shrub dogwood, wild plum, blackberry) this month
Basal spray undesirable trees according to herbicide label now through March

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
 **Extension**

 **NRCS** Natural Resources
Conservation Service

The Covey Headquarters Newsletter
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